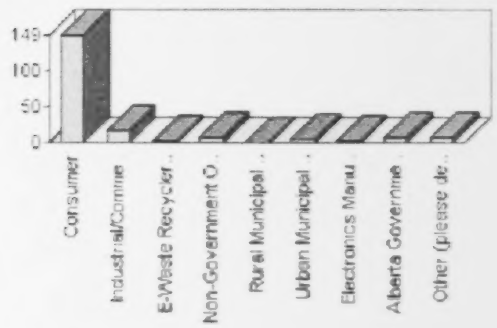
E-Waste: Summary Report

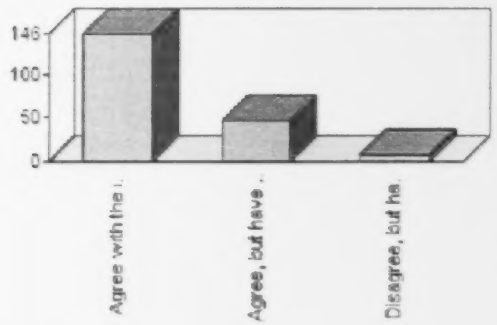
Start date:	Friday, December 5, 2003 9:27 AM
Stop date:	Wednesday, December 31, 2003 11:59 PM
Completed responses:	203

1. Which of the following BEST describes your interest:



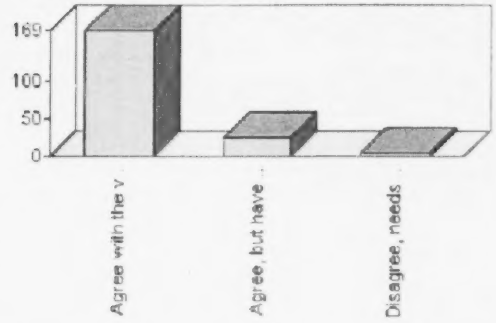
Option	Count	Percent
1. Consumer	149	75.63%
3. Industrial/Commercial/Institutional	16	8.12%
4. E-Waste Recycler/Refurbisher	3	1.52%
5. Non-Government Organization	6	3.05%
6. Rural Municipal Government	1	0.51%
7. Urban Municipal Government	4	2.03%
8. Electronics Manufacturer/Brand Owner	2	1.02%
9. Alberta Government	8	4.06%
10. Other (please describe)	8	4.06%
Total	197	100%

2. The Alberta government is looking into the possibility of establishing an E-Waste Stewardship Program for Alberta. The program would be similar to the tire recycling program, in that arrangements would be made to collect old electronic products so they do not end up in landfill.



Option	Count	Percent
1. Agree with the idea	146	73.37%
2. Agree, but have some comments	46	23.12%
3. Disagree, but have some comments	7	3.52%
Total	199	100%

3. The proposed program's vision would be to: *Develop an efficient, effective and environmentally responsible system to collect, reuse and recycle Alberta's used electronics material.*

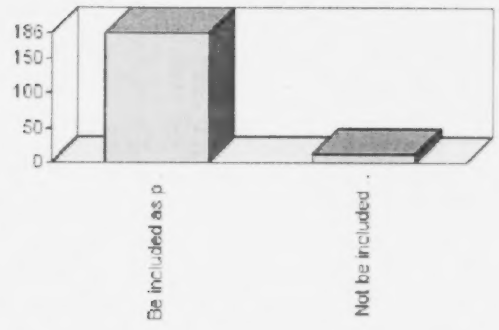


Option	Count	Percent
1. Agree with the vision	169	84.92%
2. Agree, but have some comments	25	12.56%
3. Disagree, needs to be changed	5	2.51%
Total	199	100%

4. Which of the following products should be included in the program?

	Agree	Agree, but have comments	Disagree
Computer monitors	184 92.46%	11 5.53%	4 2.01%
CPUs and peripherals	176 88.89%	18 9.09%	4 2.02%
Laptop computers	178 89.45%	17 8.54%	4 2.01%
Televisions	186 93.0%	9 4.5%	5 2.5%
Printers	180 90.45%	12 6.03%	7 3.52%

5. Audio and video recording and playback systems (e.g. stereos, VCRs, DVDs, electronic game equipment), telephones, fax machines should:



Option	Count	Percent
1. Be included as part of the program	186	93.94%
2. Not be included in the program	12	6.06%
Total	198	100%

6. Do you have recommendations for other electronic products that should be considered in the future or any other comments about how products to be included in the program will be determined? (e.g. VCRs, DVDs, cellular telephones, fax machines, etc.)

See comments report for comments provided.

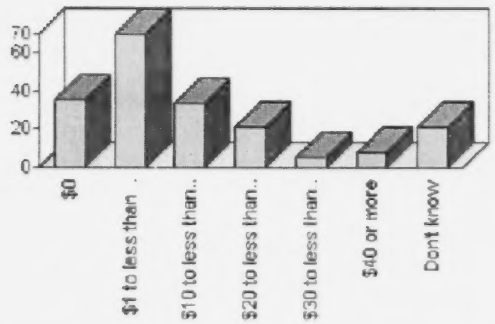
7. An environmental fee should be charged on products to be included in the program.

Option	Count	Percent
1. Disagree	49	24.75%
2. Agree	69	34.85%
3. Agree, with comments	80	40.4%
Total	198	100%

8. The fee formula should be sufficient to cover historic (in existence prior to the program) and orphan products (e-waste from companies that no longer exist).

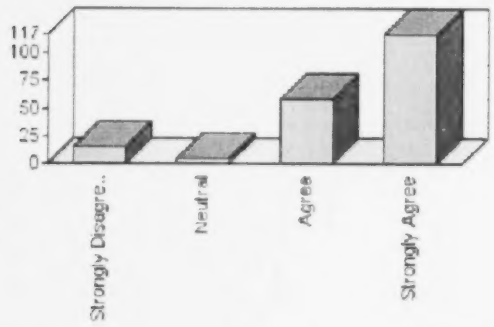
Option	Count	Percent
1. Disagree	88	45.6%
2. Agree	80	41.45%
3. Agree, with comments	25	12.95%
Total	193	100%

9. If an environmental fee was added to the price of a new desktop computer, what do you think would be an appropriate amount for this fee?



Option	Count	Percent
1. $0	35	18.04%
2. $1 to less than $10	70	36.08%
3. $10 to less than $20	34	17.53%
4. $20 to less than $30	21	10.82%
5. $30 to less than $40	5	2.58%
6. $40 or more	8	4.12%
7. Don't know	21	10.82%
Total	194	100%

10. Consumers must have reasonable access to collection points.



Option	Count	Percent
1. Strongly Disagree	16	8.12%
3. Neutral	5	2.54%
4. Agree	59	29.95%
5. Strongly Agree	117	59.39%
Total	197	100%

Web Survey Summary of Results

Overview

From December 5 to 31, 2003, Alberta Environment hosted an online survey on an E-Waste Stewardship Program Proposal. Two hundred and three people representing nine stakeholder groups participated. Seventy-five per cent of the respondents indicated they were "consumers".

Summary of Results

A majority of people provided their agreement with all elements of the program proposal.

E-waste home

What is e-waste?

Why an e-waste recycling program?

Delegated Administrative Organizations

Action on Waste

Contact us

Collection of old electronic products

Ninety-six per cent (96%) of the people responding agreed with the proposal for the collection of old electronic products. Comments were provided on concerns related to fee collection, the use of the funds for the program and the need to develop a clear framework for the program.

Proposed vision statement

Ninety-seven per cent (97%) agreed with the vision statement. Comments reflected a need to develop a clear and understood policy framework to support the vision.

Inclusion of audio and video equipment in the program

Ninety-four per cent (94%) believed that audio and video equipment should be included in the program. Comments provided consistently recommended that any and all electronic components should be included in the program. There was concern expressed about the handling of personal data that might be stored on electronic equipment.

Charging an environmental fee

Seventy-five per cent (75%) agreed that an environmental fee should be charged on products to be included in the program. Comments recommended that the fee be reasonable (i.e. the minimum amount required to fund the program) and charged as part of the purchase price. Some felt a fee might create a disincentive for people to participate. Respondents believed that if a fee is established, the use and accountability for the fees collected should be mandatory. {Top}

Use of environmental fee to cover historic and orphan products

A slight majority of people agreed (54%) with this proposal. Those who agreed recommended that these products be covered initially and then the situation be evaluated and the fee adjusted accordingly. Those who disagreed suggested current consumers, manufacturers and retailers should not be held responsible for the costs of receiving, handling, recycling or disposal of historic and orphan products. {Top}

Recommended environmental fee for a desk top computer
The top three most frequently selected fee options were "$1 to less than $10" (36%), "$0" (18%) and "$10 to less than $20" (17%). Eleven per cent (11%) didn't know what the fee should be. Comments provided frequently recommended that the fee be set based on the cost to recycle, the size or overall cost of the product. {Top}

Reasonable access to collection points
Eighty-nine per cent (89%) agreed or strongly agreed that there should be reasonable access to e-waste collection points. {Top}

People were asked to provide their definition of "reasonable access" to e-waste collection points. Three criteria were each mentioned 20 or more times:

1. Equivalent locations to eco stations or bottle depots in major centres.
2. Locate collection points based on population and demand.
3. Within 10 kilometres or 30 minutes driving time from a residence or business.

{Top}

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Alberta
GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

E-WASTE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM PROPOSAL
December 2003

Please use this response sheet to provide your comments on the proposed E-WASTE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM for Alberta. More information on the E-Waste Stewardship Program Proposal is available from Alberta Environment by contacting Christine Della Costa (Ph. (780) 427.8242 – Fax: (780) 422.5120 – Email: christine.dellacosta@gov.ab.ca).

Which of the following BEST describes your interest:

- ❑ Consumer
- ❑ Landfill/Authority/Commission
- ❑ Industrial/Commercial/Institutional
- ❑ E-Waste Recycler/Refurbisher
- ❑ Non-Government Organization
- ❑ Rural Municipal Government
- ❑ Urban Municipal Government
- ❑ Electronics Manufacturer/Brand Owner
- ❑ Alberta Government
- ❑ Other (please describe)

Proposed Program

The Alberta government is looking into the possibility of establishing an E-Waste Stewardship Program for Alberta. The program would be similar to the tire recycling program, in that arrangements would be made to collect old electronic products, so they do not end up in landfill.

- ❑ Agree with the idea
- ❑ Agree, but have some comments
- ❑ Disagree, but have some comments

Please provide your comments about the establishment of such a program:

The proposed program's vision would be to: *Develop an efficient, effective and environmentally responsible system to collect, reuse and recycle Alberta's used electronics material.*

- ❑ Agree with the vision
- ❑ Agree, but have some comments
- ❑ Disagree, needs to be changed

Please provide your comments on the proposed program vision:

Products

Which of the following products should be included in the program?

	Agree	Agree, but have comments	Disagree
Computer monitors	❑	❑	❑
CPUs and peripherals	❑	❑	❑
Laptop computers	❑	❑	❑
Televisions	❑	❑	❑
Printers	❑	❑	❑

Other comments:

Audio and video recording and playback systems (e.g. stereos, VCRs, DVDs, electronic game equipment), telephones, fax machines should:

- ❑ Be included as part of the program launch
- ❑ Not be included in the program

Do you have recommendations for other electronic products that should be considered in the future or any other comments about how products to be included in the program will be determined? (e.g. VCRs, DVDs, cellular telephones, fax machines, etc.)

Environmental Fee

Please indicate your level of agreement with these proposed environmental fee guidelines:

An environmental fee should be charged on products to be included in the program.

- ❑ Disagree
- ❑ Agree
- ❑ Agree, with comments

Other comments:

The fee formula should be sufficient to cover historic (in existence prior to the program) and orphan products (e-waste from companies that no longer exist).

- ❑ Disagree
- ❑ Agree
- ❑ Agree, with comments

Other comments:

If an environmental fee was added to the price of a new desktop computer, what do you think would be an appropriate amount for this fee?

- ❑ $0
- ❑ $1 to less than $10
- ❑ $10 to less than $20
- ❑ $20 to less than $30
- ❑ $30 to less than $40
- ❑ $40 or more
- ❑ Don't know

Do you have additional comments or suggestions?

Collection of Material

Consumers must have reasonable access to collection points.

- ❑ Strongly Disagree
- ❑ Disagree

- ❑ Neutral
- ❑ Agree
- ❑ Strongly Agree

What do you consider "reasonable access" ?

Overall Comments

Do you have any additional comments or advice about the development of an E-Waste Stewardship Program in Alberta?

Thank you for your comments.

Please email, fax or send this form by **December 31, 2003** to:

Christine Della Costa
ALBERTA ENVIRONMENT
(Environmental Partnerships and Education Branch)
3rd Floor, Oxbridge Place, 9820 – 106 Street
Edmonton, AB T5K 2J6
Fax: (780) 422.5120
Email: Christine.dellacosta@gov.ab.ca

Alberta Environment

E-WASTE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM PROPOSAL

Internet Survey

REPORT of COMMENTS

Prepared for:

Pollution Prevention and Conservation
Environmental Partnerships and Education Branch
Alberta Environment

Prepared by:

Sguus Consulting Group
Edmonton, AB

January 2004

PROPOSED PROGRAM

The Alberta government is looking into the possibility of establishing an E-Waste Stewardship Program for Alberta. Please provide your comments about the establishment of such a program.

# of Comments	Category	Description
8	A	Drop-off centres/collection concerns
27	B	Fee collection and use of funds
3	C	Need policy for dealing with information on old computer systems
9	D	Develop clear framework including limitations
5	E	Manufacturers need to be involved
13	F	General support
4	G	Reuse should be a priority
3	O	Other
72		TOTAL

Cat	Comment
	I am opposed to any fee because of the poor track record for payouts to businesses with recycling projects. It's just another veiled tax. The government doesn't like to let go of money that they put into the general pool. The current programs are often irrationally and illogically administered. These fees also add excessively to business expenses and product retail prices.
A	It must be convenient to users and affordable for industry. The problem is not the recycling but the infrastructure to collect and consolidate.
A	Recycling arrangements would have to be easy and effective for consumers. There need to be enough recycling centres, perhaps associated with electronic products dealers. Another possibility would be to integrate e-waste collection with municipal recycling programs.
A	The issue is where the e-waste can be dropped off? Will it be at a Waste Transfer Station, a Recycle Depot, Landfill, or at sales stores such as London Drugs, Future Shop, etc., or will the municipality provide pick-up service? I think each community should have a recycle center where people can drop off e-waste.
A	There has to be co-operation/coordination with the municipality and e-businesses regarding the locations where collections will be made.
A	This program should be set up, with locations through out Alberta, with monthly Recycling drives through out the province.
A	Tires are completely different to electronics. How many times do people take there old computers any where other then the trash can, people can not change there own tires therefore they take them to a tire shop. If there is to be a charge It should be built into the price and a refund should be given when you upgrade or buy a new computer and take back your old equipment to the supplier. A drop of system might work in Edmonton or Calgary but in Hinton there will simply not be enough demand to pay some one to be open to collect old electronics.
A	Use the bottle depot system since it is established and has space to work with.
A	Why not add this to the eco station program (Paint; furniture, etc) already in existence. People are used to these stations already. They already take computers!
B	ALL fees collected under the program should Directly go towards the program, and monitored to ensure the funds collected are being used appropriately and effectively.
B	Apparently there is a huge surplus in the Tire recycle fund that is not being used. I see it as a money grab in the name of the environment. Adding fees to the consumer and putting the burden on retailers is again unfair (like the GST). We pay taxes for services like garbage removal. Why can't the government allocate taxes for this? I heard a comment about the recycling program in Toronto. Someone said that the blue box initiative has just resulted in the same trash going to the landfill - only it is sorted out.

Cat	Comment
B	Another bloody tax on the back of the consumer, you should be pushing the manufacturers to recycle their products like they do in Europe with Automobiles it us up to the manufacturer to recycle their product. What you will accomplish is users to purchase the goods out of province and not pay the fee!!!
B	Absolutely and positively no "electronic" recycling fee charged!!!! What's next...recycling fee on everything we buy? Food, hardware?, material goods?.....everything in this world eventually goes for disposal or to the dump. Do not...and I mean never start charging citizens to dispose of everyday materials. There's already a dumping fee at the dumps!!!...this is enough!!!!!!!!
B	Blanket recycling fees are seldom effective in covering the costs, and simply drive up the retail price for consumers & businesses
B	I agree with the idea in principal, so long as a person is not charged twice for a single item. For instance people are charged with the purchase of the tires and also when disposing them in certain situations.
B	I agree, but what's the cost? We have paid for and continue to pay a tire tax for many years. There are still hundreds of thousands of tires around. So what was the tax for or accomplishing? I'm aware some are shredded and used in playgrounds, football fields, etc.
B	I am concerned that moneys collected for the program will be wasted on administrative overhead instead of recycling and not truly reflect costs. I suggest private industry be solicited to provide the service and reap profits from the recycled goods. Monies should not be spent to subsidize non-Canadian corporations.
B	I disagree with the money being collected up front. I believe the program should be voluntary.
B	If fees for disposal are being considered, they would have to be kept quite low and/or collected at point of sale, otherwise the fees would be a disincentive to using the program.
B	If there is an added cost to purchase new electronic equipment and the added money goes to the government, the government is doing a poor job with the tire tax so it will do a poor job in the e -tax. You should offer back to the people the same rate of added tax or fee to return their old equipment. Therefore the people who elected them see that the government is being responsible and this time smarter. And if the consumer purchases new, and returns the old then the tax is not an issue. The government can break down the old equipment and use the materials for resale.
B	It would seem to me that we should be sure we have the infrastructure in place to handle the products before we start collecting the recycling fee.
B	It's probably necessary but my only concerns are reasonable pricing and also the impact adding a cost at purchase that only applies in one jurisdiction will have on sales. For example - a $50 addition to a 500.00 item would place a 10% price differential to a product purchased in another jurisdiction that did not have this cost. Internet sales and cross border purchases, both provincial and international would have to be considered. Self policing, i.e. requiring sellers from other jurisdictions to add this cost of sales in our jurisdiction will not work. In other words, my feeling is make it a national program (like bottle fees, which I believe a Provincial but fairly consistent nationally) or don't put it in place at all. Collect the necessary fees from general revenues.
B	Make sure that there is no e-waste charges for old equipment and do not charge keep e-waste fees on new equipment to consumers this should be a cost of business that is charged to manufacturers etc.
B	Money expenditures, contracts, dispersal of recycled goods,
B	Program funding should only be used for electronic equipment safe disposal and NOT used to help fund other programs.
B	Rather than have an upfront fee when the item is purchased, why not have a fee payable at the disposal or collection point?
B	Should not have any fee associated with the program for consumers.
B	Such an initiative should not involve the charging of additional fees/taxes, such as the tire tax.
B	There must not be cost to the consumer to recycle E-waste
B	The government currently disposes of their e-waste by auctioning it to the public. Clearly somebody finds this stuff valuable. The government doesn't research current end uses they just knee jerk make a money grab and they call this responsible government.

Cat	Comment
B	The tire recycling program has a huge surplus now and consumers are still being charged the fee. It is not a good model to follow. There should be a nominal fee or no fee at all.
B	These recycling programs when set up as government or quasi government operations become inefficient and wasteful monopolies to tax consumers. Individuals and companies pay these compulsory fees but are in no position to demand value for their money. There is no real accountable. Just look at the ever increasing recycling fees consumers face already and ask yourselves where there is any incentive in these organizations from board members or their management to deliver effective or efficient services.
B	This E-Waste tax will make it very hard if not impossible for small business to be remotely competitive with the big stores such as Future shop and the like. Small business do not have the buying power that the big ones have and therefore pay more for the same items which make our profit margin very small. Such a tax on a small business will make things practically impossible to even try to compete with the big name stores.
B	Try making it self supporting.
B	Unlike the tire recycling program, there should not be an on-going surcharge on the purchase of goods.
B	Would prefer something more original than a $5-$10 fee on a monitor or computer to help "encourage" recyclers. It will end up sitting in account, paying for useless meetings, and in remuneration to board members (like Tire recycling). If you're going to collect "fees", give them all to the recycler...tie it to the product directly and skip the bureaucracy.
C	I would be concerned that confidential information from hard drives could become public.
C	In the case of CPU's and Laptops there should be some provision in place to ensure hard drives are not accessible and information cannot be recovered, will waivers and privacy issues be addressed.
C	One small comment - it might be wise to have a disclaimer somewhere about the Government's liability for misuse of information left intact on hard drives, computer disks, cell phones, etc.
D	Agree with the idea but have a concern that it might end of similar to the tire recycling program where there are still a large amount of tires ending up in landfills. There is not enough demand for the used tires and they have just been stockpiled somewhere. Even with the disposal fee there is still not enough being done to minimize the problem Would an E-Waste program be the same. Just another grab at dollars and then no where to dispose of the materials properly, eventually ending up in a land fill. Another government grab at dollars for nothing.
D	Be very sure to communicate why electronic waste is being singled out. As a consumer, my question would be what's next, appliances and furniture?
D	I believe a program frame work that is going to work has to be implemented. I believe a system that ensures a high recycling rate has to be implemented.
D	I would like more information on how it would be set up and what the criteria is for a E-Cycler.
D	If it is being set up to be similar to the tire recycling program, then it could be seen as a failure before this program even gets off the ground. Most people look at the tire recycling program as purely a tax. People don't see the tires being recycled. Facilities were supposed to be built for this purpose but never have been.
D	Need a clear definition (with examples) of what e-waste is so that consumers can effectively participate in a recycling program. For example, most people likely think e-waste is "electronic waste" like PC's TV's etc (see next question's vision wording as an example). But does it also include "electric waste" like toasters, flashlights, old wires ripped out during house renovations, etc?
D	There is no proven need for recycling electronic waste- most of it is harmless. Ideally electronics would be placed in a different area where interested parties could collect the items that have value to them. The tire recycling program is a good example of higher costs for consumers with no benefit at all- any E-Waste program will no doubt be the same.
D	We like the concept but are concerned about using the tire recycling board as the program administrators. The main issue is accountability and track record. Right now the Tire Board has collected over $30,900,000 in funds (from their annual report); an economically viable market for rubber exists which should be explored by private enterprise, and the recycling fees have not been reduced or eliminated.
D	Well, they have to end up somewhere. What are the plans?

Cat	Comment
E	It is a responsible idea, but why are these costs always passed on to the consumer? Why are not the companies that design and update computers etc. not responsible for recycling of the components?
E	Not sure similar to Tire program is way to go - true stewardship programs engage the manufacturers of the products directly.
E	Sellers and suppliers should/must offer an incentive when users are upgrading their equipment, IBM has/had an excellent program of a modest discount for returned obsolete equipment.
E	This is nanny state government hand holding product. Just pass legislation to make the producer of the product take back their waste or they can't sell here.
E	We ought to seriously examine the European model of having manufacturers bearing part of the responsibility of recycling their products as they wear out or become obsolete. I realize that this is contrary to the Alberta Government's policy of 'free markets'.
F	A great idea! The sooner the better, I know people/businesses that have been saving their old components & hardware to get rid of it responsibly.
F	Eliminating E-waste input into our landfills will reduce the risk of contamination from lead and other pollutants leaching from landfills, will create recycling industry jobs and provide materials for our manufacturing sector.
F	Excellent idea and should also include all batteries, peripheral devices for the technology (including cell phones, etc.)
F	I completely agree- it's about time!
F	I think that this is a great idea as there are many obsolete computer items that are discarded and could be put to better use.
F	I think this is excellent. We need to stop creating such excessive amounts of waste. Recycling, reducing, and reusing is the way to go.
F	In dire need of this!!! Our transfer site is filled with old monitors!
F	It's about time
F	Long overdue. I have several old computers but I don't want to put them in the landfill.
F	Sooner the better. In particular, the Information Technology industry looks at 3 year cycles for equipment. This has and will generate allot of waste.
F	The tire recycling model is familiar to and well accepted by Albertans. You need to ensure that the customer sees value in what they will be paying for
F	These components are capable of being recycled - and it should be encouraged.
F	Tire recycling has been very successful - I think this would help with electronics.
G	If some of the products can be reused that should be considered first before complete disposal.
G	Items should be reused where possible
G	While old tires are unsafe for reuse, electronic equipment that is discarded by one business or consumer may be put to very good use by another business or consumer. It would likely be wasteful to divert all discarded electronics into a recycling program without adequately considering ways in which useful, functioning electronic equipment may be made available to consumers, particularly consumers without the financial means to acquire new electronics at retail.
G	Would like to see a system where products could be refurbished and reused (like for schools, etc.) rather than going to the dump.
O	Almost daily I get a request from an AISH client for information on where to find a free computer. Some clients are bright, computer literate and often skilled in electronics. Could we ensure those persons have an opportunity to assist with the dismantling and reconstructing of computers and other electronic equipment?
O	Tires can be recycled. Electronics have a lifecycle that I don't believe can be recycled i.e. not worth the effort to try to fix. To 'grind up' the components and melt down into a building product or road surfacing product would be ideal if feasible.
O	Far too slow in the making. Please implement quickly!

VISION

The proposed program's vision would be to: Develop an efficient, effective and environmentally responsible system to collect, reuse and recycle Alberta's used electronics material. Please provide your comments on the proposed program vision.

# of Comments	Category	Description
16	A	Develop clear policy framework
2	B	Security of personal information
2	C	Reuse is a priority
3	D	Involve manufacturers
2	E	Should be viable for communities
3	F	Fee structure
3	G	Do no support program
2	O	Other
33		TOTAL

Cat	Comments
A	Again, what's the plan? Good vision but nothing tangible here.
A	As long as the product is recycled and is a sane fee that is charged.
A	Expand to "electric waste"
A	How would the electronics be reused and recycled?
A	I am glad that the government is taking a responsible and sustainable approach to the environment. I hope that the 'talk' translates into action.
A	I think the strategy should be to involve all provinces, so that later on one province is not dumping their waste into other province because of their mismanagement of "garbage".
A	Let's see the plan!!!
A	Need to reuse and recycle within a reasonable period of time; I would not want to see this material stock-pile
A	Should include ensuring that recycled items are being disposed of in a "green" manner. Unlike in the tire recycling program where used tires are "recycled" or burned for fuel in electrical generation in cement plants.
A	Statement is a little vague which could be bad. But also would give people/companies different avenues to properly dispose of their old electronics. Could include exchange programs with different companies, schools, personal. Instead of just going to one 'recycling' business.
A	Sustainable, not just environmentally responsible
A	These kinds of things have been ignored too long. The government should not only concern itself with making money and collecting taxes but saving our environment as well.
A	This should be a huge part of an innovative, value-added approach to the matter. We need to ensure finished products are made in Alberta...would be disappointed to see raw materials leave the province.
A	Vision is sound. Hope there is some well thought out process to make sure the plan happens effectively
A	Who would these products be available to? Schools, drop-in centres, underprivileged people? At what cost would these products be available?
A	Why just electronics? If this is just an expanded mandate for the inefficient and ineffective recycling operations in place today this is not a vision, it's an illusion.
B	Agree with the vision but have concerns re: security of personal information....i.e. old computer hard drives
B	Concern about electronic data still on hard drives -- that should be addressed (i.e. recommendations for the public preparing their items for recycling)

Cat	Comments
C	Have the used electronics materials recycled and reused back into the mainstream, so that it an be incorporated into the building of new products.
C	Anything that can be done to keep them out of the landfills is a good start!
D	I think that the manufacturers of the products should have to pay the clean-up fee, instead of the consumers or all citizens...there may even be a refundable fee that all consumers pay...although electronics are more long term than pop cans. This ensures that the waste is collected. The consumers will pay in the end anyways, whether it's an increase in the electronic price or having the pay to have it removed.
D	Put the onus on the manufacturer of the products to recycle electronic products, just like they do for printer cartridges.
D	Usually only one part is broken but the whole piece of equipment is gotten rid of. Manufacturers' should be made to use these recycled parts. They do not want the responsibility of taking back their products they a so eager for us to buy.
E	It must be regional accessible and easy to use by residents and businesses. It should also be accessible through existing municipal recycling drop off programs etc. at no extra charge
E	The program would have to enable ease of use and allow those performing the service to have a reasonable return for their investments.
F	Should also include zero cost to both consumers and industries that wish to reuse/recycle the electronics. The program should not pay companies to recycle items.
F	User pay systems work. After becoming viable, it should switch to rebating the considerate consumer for engaging in right practices, and charging the industries fair market value for the recyclables.
F	Yes, but it would be a hardship for individuals or charitable organizations or schools.
G	Don't go overboard.
G	I despise the addition of a 'new program' in government because it always costs more than its value to taxpayers and doesn't deliver squat, take the boondoggle gun registry for a perfect example. Too often, the costs for these new programs is consumed by the administration. Are you actually going to pay people to test old crap and try to fix it when its clearly not worth it as the commodity drops in price each passing second?
G	To recycle electronics would require removing the silicon components from the circuit boards and other manual, time consuming processes. It is like removing nails from construction waste to save a bit of steel.
O	Any attempt at preserving the environment is a good step
O	Quality of life for persons on AISH or SFI would be improved if the recycling program would allow for a method of distribution of computers to these clients. For many persons on AISH this is the only contact with the outside world that is non-threatening and accessible. Some of my clients have written stories for publication, joined support groups online, learned skills without the pressure of competition with classmates, accessed University courses and upgrading and learned to communicate with others without fear of being judged for their appearance.

PRODUCTS

Which of the following products should be included in the program? Other comments.

# of Comments	Category	Description
7	A	Security of personal information
20	B	Include other electronic equipment
9	C	Reuse priority
5	D	Limit to hazardous materials
3	E	Fees
6	O	Other
50		TOTAL

Cat	Comments
	The Environmental Recycling centers already take computers and monitors so this would just be more of the same recycling
A	Agree as long as all information on hard drive or memory is destroyed.
A	Agree with the vision but have concerns re: security of personal information....i.e. old computer hard drives
A	For any computer that is to be recycled there has to be a program in place to inform the person how to remove personal data.
A	Need a way for users to securely wipe hard drives.
A	Part of program should include clear mechanisms to destroy any data on disks to protect privacy.
A	Should provide wipe-clean service for computers and peripherals to protect privacy of consumers. Would help program and justify fee charged.
A	What would be done with the info found on the CPU's?
B	All electronics and batteries should be included
B	Also add VCRs, DVDs, Radios, CD Players etc. - in other words all electronic equipment.
B	Also, include for recycling: cell phones, stereos, VCR, DVD players
B	Any components that have circuitry. Telephones, light switches, power supplies, etc.
B	Appliances, children's electronics toys, game systems, microwave ovens, industrial electronics, PDA's, camera's etc should be considered as well
B	Are printers and scanners considered peripherals? If not, they should be included in the program, especially since the purchase price of these items has dropped dramatically, making it more affordable for people to upgrade.
B	As many products as possible should be involved in this program in order to reduce the re-usable waste that crowds the landfills.
B	Cell phones are the most rapidly changing item, if anything can be acquired from them in this program they should be included. VCRs, MP3, DVD, CD, Minidisc players
B	Even radios, stereos, old telephones, batteries, flashlights, game boys, Nintendos... all of that stuff should be included.
B	Hand held devices (e.g., palm pilots, calculators, scanners, microwaves, plus software there should be some kind of exchanges program etc.
B	I would include all types of small appliances such as hair dryers, electric kettles, etc. Or offer some kind of program so these can be repaired at a minimal cost. As it stands now, it is cheaper to throw them away than to repair them, and they end up in the garbage/landfill too.
B	Industrial and construction material also should be included
B	Scanners, copiers, fax machines, keyboards, mice all peripherals like cabling and connectors, etc.

Cat	Comments
B	Scanners, photocopiers.
B	Stereo equipment
B	The government's list is too short. It needs to include things like camcorders, scanners, PDA's. I don't think consumers would be adverse to paying an e-waste recycling tax on all electronic equipment to keep these things from going to landfills.
B	This should include all electronic equipment from stereos, cell phones, electronic games, etc.
B	What about cars, buses, building materials. Why are some products taxed with a disposal fee and others are not?
B	What about other electronics. Such as electric razors, cell phones, other small kitchen appliances. They maybe outside of what is defined as e-waste, but should still be recycled.
B	Why are scanners and fax machines exempt?
C	All the above should be tested for usability, and the useable items should be made available at bargain prices to lower income families, shelters, etc..
C	Also of value would be moves to encourage manufacturers to use recyclable plastics
C	Components within the computers themselves may have value. EG. Second hand store for computer parts.
C	Costs should reflect the amount of lead etc. in each product. Trade in outdated equipment to the manufacturer and reuse parts in new designs. Put the onus of reusing parts back to the large corporations like Microsoft etc. who are making all the money.
C	Include only those items that cannot be effectively recycled by other means. Where possible, opportunities for refurbishment and re-use should be explored.
C	The best recycle of electronics would be to have a collection point for dumping working units that could be donated to 3rd world countries and missions for the poor over there.
C	The more volume that can be diverted from the waste stream the better. Particularly if the items could be reused or broken into component parts which could themselves be reused.
C	The program should encourage opportunities to explore reuse of these items for charities, non-profit groups, schools or through businesses geared to reuse.
C	Working units should be re-used wherever possible.
D	I am unfamiliar if Printers have hazardous wastes in them or not, but I feel we should be focusing on those products with hazardous materials. We should be recycling as much as economically possible and I think including everything (VCRs DVDs, etc) in a new recycling program will make things too complicated and difficult initially. It would be better to phase these products in over time once the program and markets are established.
D	I believe that the program would be best directed at items that either contain hazardous material, or significant amounts of recyclable material.
D	Save your 'loads of money'. instead of developing a program, support private trash compacting companies that can reduce the size of these. Encourage the collection/salvage of batteries and other harmful/toxic components but for gods sake, DO NOT think that investing time in to old technology is worth it for anyone. Put this money back into Healthcare or Education!!!! or Justice!!!
D	There is a definite need for helping with the cost of E-Cycling monitors and televisions, and other products that contain hazardous materials.
D	These items pose no environmental problem. Computer monitors and televisions do contain lead, but it is encased in the glass. The only reason these items should be included is because some components might be of use to someone due to their varying nature, probably just individuals and small businesses.
E	Any item containing lead should incur a small fee, other items should not
E	I would like to see a disposal fee collected with the purchase of a new Television and Monitor Cathode Ray Tube.
E	Try all recycle options available....no disposal fees !!!
O	All of the above contain co-mingled product, and recovery techniques lag behind what they should be.

Cat	Comments
O	Should allow scavenging at sites.
O	There are lots of people who would love to have cheap access to any level of technology.
O	There is no excuse not to recycle.
O	There should be some incentive for business which are in the business of selling used and refurbished component such as Monitors, CPU and Peripheral, Laptops and printers. The manufacturer of some of these products (i.e. Printers) should be encouraged to participate in the program themselves. For example, when it is cheaper to buy a new Inkjet printer than the new ink Cartridges for the one you already have, I call this waste.
O	We are a throw away society and after 33 years with the social service division of this government I have seen many, many people who would be so very happy with just one piece of electronic equipment. However I have also seen the negative side of the client base...those who would abuse the generosity of others and would suggest a means test of some sort to avoid this as much as possible.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Do you have recommendations for other electronic products that should be considered in the future or any other comments about how products to be included in the program will be determined?

# of Comments	Category	Description
67	A	Any/all items with electronic components
9	B	Establish criteria, such as reusable items or hazardous items
3	O	Other
79		TOTAL

Cat	Comments
	Rechargeable batteries packs from camcorders, continuous power supplies
A	All electronic equipment should be included
A	All electronic products over a certain weight?
A	All electronic products should be included.
A	All electronic products that contain environmentally hazardous substances should be included.
A	All electronics and batteries should be included, extend to all products eventually.
A	All electronics that can be recycled and diverted from the landfills
A	All equipment that contains electronics, including PLCs, MAINFRAMES, etc.
A	Answering machines, calculators, clock radios...
A	Any article with electronic parts in it should be included, but not necessarily non-electronic parts of the machine. They should go elsewhere for recycling.
A	Any consumer device containing or, that will contain electronics, should be included in the program.
A	Any electronic equipment that cannot be recycled by other means should be included. In general, it is probably not cost-effective to recycle removable media.
A	Any electronic item that the majority of which can be recycled in a cost-effective manner should be included
A	Any electronic products that have similar components that would be compatible with the recycling stream
A	Any product that can be reasonably (and economically) recycled must be considered. There is absolutely no logic or justification to landfill electronics.
A	Any product that can be reused should be so.
A	Anything electronic that could be re-used should be.
A	Anything that has an electric cord attached to it (i.e. - anything electrically powered (appliances, hair dryers, electric toothbrushes, battery chargers etc)
A	Arguably any home consumer electronics could be used and recycled. Stereos, Computers, etc.
A	As many products as possible - should not be restricted.
A	Automobile audio & video equipment (stereos, VCR, DVD)
A	Automobile electronic control devices and systems
A	Camcorders, out dated game boys, stereo equipment, old modems, old satellite equipment, etc.
A	Cell phones and cell phone batteries, chargers
A	Cell phones and VCRs should also be in the program
A	Cell phones are being disposed at an alarming rate due to the continual introduction of new technology, and therefore should be subject to the plan.
A	Cell phones, PDAs, Li-Ion batteries
A	Cellular telephones and fax machines should be included as part of the program.

Cat	Comments
A	Cellular telephones, fax machines, photocopiers, scanners, digital cameras should be included. Currently when you get a new contract and upgrade your phone, your stuck with getting rid of it yourself. There's no place to turn it in to for recycling. Now you end up with a junk drawer of old phones or they go to the landfill. Anything with electronic components should be included.
A	Cellular telephones and PDAs should be included, also include batteries for cell phones and such items
A	Cellular telephones, fax machines
A	Definitely that cell phones should be included in the program. I also believe that any product such as the DVDs that can only be viewed once or twice and then have to be thrown away should be included but the manufacturer of such a product should be taxed for it
A	Digital cameras, video cameras,
A	Every item that can possibly be recycled or reused should be.
A	Handheld PDA's
A	How about Fridges, Stoves, Dishwashers, and other assorted electronic appliances.
A	How about microwaves, toaster ovens, vacuums cleaners, cameras and large household appliances (fridges, freezers, stoves, washers & dryers)
A	I agree that all other types of electronic products should be considered including but not limited to radios, cell phones, Fax machines, etc.
A	I believe that anything electrical can be recycled (including hair dryers, fridges). Any electrical 'white-good' is currently recyclable under today's technology.
A	I recommend including all electronic products.
A	I think anything that can be reused or reusable parts should be included.
A	I think anything with printed circuit boards inside should be eligible for the program.
A	I think items such as telephones should be included.
A	I think smaller components should be included like keyboards, chargers for phones, adapters etc.
A	I think they should ALL be included as well as small appliances (indicated above).
A	If it is electronic it should be recycled. This includes could include major appliances.
A	If possible, the program should include as many electronic products as possible or at least prepare a plan to include additional products in the future. We have to have a plan that adapts to the levels and types of e-waste. Unlike tires and beverage containers, e-waste has a rapidly evolving product base.
A	If the program is to go ahead, it would be easier to be more inclusive now then to add products later.
A	If you are going to recycle do every thing not just this or that, other wise you get what happens at bottle depots, you can only recycle this item here the other item has to go across town or we do not take those kind of bottles. With electronics it would be no sorry we only take IBM not Dell or we only take colour monitors not green screens.
A	In principal, everything that is manufactured ought to be recycled. These products contain various metals that are reclaimable and materials that are or can become toxic.
A	Microwaves
A	Paper shredders, automotive stereos, electronic clocks,
A	Photo copiers, 2-way radios,
A	Photocopiers
A	RADIO'S
A	Small home appliances
A	Take used floppy disks, CDs etc., video cassettes
A	The list provided should be a minimum - I have had to throw away TV's, computers and ghetto blasters in the poly into a land fill - I have felt badly when doing this considering other recycling programs (blue bag, tires etc) – this program is long overdue.

Cat	Comments
A	Telephones, cell phones, and stereo components
A	Things that go quickly out of date and out of use like computer equipment or cell phones.
A	The thousands or possibly millions of remote control devices that go along with VCR's and TV' etc should be included.
A	There are numerous electronic toys/gadgets for children that contain lots of plastics along with some electronic components/batteries. While some may be recycled to other children many are just thrown away.
A	VCRs, clock radios, cell phones, telephones, electrical cords, fax machines, microwaves.
A	VCRs, DVDs, cellular telephones, fax machines included
A	What about other electronics that people seem to view as highly disposable these days? I'm thinking about cell phones, cordless phones, portable cd players? The list above is good. I try to recycle as much as possible, so I would be appreciative of any program which tries to encompass as many different items as possible.
A	Yes I think all electronic products for which recycling is feasible, should be included. yes to DVD player, VCR's, radios, CD's, about the only product for which may not be applicable are speakers, but if there is a process to recycle their components then include them as well. The list of products collected by the city of Calgary was very comprehensive and a good indicator as to what can actually be recycled
A	Yes to all of the above, plus microwave ovens.
A	Yes to cellular telephones, fax machines, photocopiers, microwaves anything that has an electronic component associated with it.
B	Any electronic product that tends to become obsolete within 5 years of purchase and/or has components that are toxic to the environment
B	Anything that emits radiation, even if it is a small amount. i.e. cell phones, microwaves
B	Can you not find some commercial value in the material that would provide an incentive to recycle and let that form the basis for deciding what is included.
B	Cell phones, DVD players, VCRs Inclusion in the program could be based on polling of households regarding how many of these items they discard.
B	Evaluating products for inclusion in the program should take into account the amount of waste that one item produces and the frequency of disposal of those items. Cell phones, while small, are very frequently discarded and should therefore be included in the program. Similarly, each TV produces a lot of waste, so while TV tend to be infrequently discarded, TVs should be included in the program. Only those items that are both small and infrequently discarded should be excluded.
B	I have a microwave that doesn't work. Its over 10 years old and not as efficient as the new ones. A new one costs about as much as someone spending a couple hours trying to locate the problem and then challenged to find the parts. Merely grind up the appliance and add it to the heap. What about diapers? with tens of thousands of babies born in Alberta each year, why are we concerned about electronics over doing something with the tonnes of diapers that are tossed each day? Put things into perspective!
B	Ideally anything that cab be diverted from a landfill and reused/recycled should form part of the program. If the ideal cannot be met then start with items that pose the greatest environmental threat then move to those that create the largest volume (lost landfill space).
B	Phase in others as the program matures
B	The driving intent of these types of programs must be a balance between good sense for economics and environment. This looks like another general revenue stream.
O	Is it possible that people can access these cast-offs to perhaps refurbish what others have thrown away?
O	Items such as DVD's etc should have an environmental fee levied as well and once recycled could be offered sale for a small fee to compensate for the cost of the recycling program.
O	There should be an assessment centre at the recycling depots or a second opinion clearing house for those people skilled in reuse and salvage who can re-offer it to the public.

ENVIRONMENTAL FEE

An environmental fee should be charged on products to be included in the program.

# of Comments	Category	Description
31	A	Keep fee reasonable/minimal
9	B	Charge manufacturer
11	C	Should be front end (i.e. included in purchase price)
20	D	Concerns regarding use of fees/accountability
11	E	Use incentives to encourage recycling
12	F	Disagree with fee, may act as disincentive
8	G	Support disposal fee
6	O	Other
108		TOTAL

Cat	Comments
A	A minimal fee is perhaps reasonable. However, in the long run, it may be better to charge environmental fees for items that CANNOT be recycled. Alternatively, fees could be charged for "x" number of extra bags of trash at the curb side (yard waste excluded). A program such as this would only be successful if recycling facilities were already accessible and well-publicized. The bottom line is, I would prefer to be "taxed" for my negative impacts than for my efforts to minimize them.
A	As long as it does not deter consumers from purchasing an item
A	As long as it is not too much
A	As long as it is reasonable.
A	As long as the cost is reasonable. I would be willing to pay flat rate of $10.00. I would not be willing to pay $20.00. Maybe put a price on weight or amount of material being recycled.
A	As long as the fee is not excessive, or going into company pockets instead of the program.
A	As long as the fee is not too high. Anything other that a nominal fee will discourage too many people from participating in this program
A	As long as the fee is reasonable and charged at the time of sale, I see no problem with that
A	But the fees should be kept low at the beginning to entice people to participate in the program, fees could be adjusted later.
A	Clearly, recyclers are making money on these products already. There is existing recycling programs in urban area's that are already in operation that could be expanded. Low cost, easy to use is the best way.
A	Fee should be based on hazard associated with a particular item being stored in landfills as opposed to being recycled. Summary - fee should be pro-rated by hazard
A	I don't think that a fee should be applied to these items, these items are very expensive already and if you add more to their cost it makes it more difficult for those who can barely afford them. Perhaps applying a small fee to some items would be appropriate (ie: cds, dvds,)
A	I think the fee should be kept as low as possible, but if it is needed to facilitate the program, then I would agree.
A	I'm undecided on this. I think Edmonton has achieved such a phenomenal rate of participation by residential customers in its civic recycling program because of the fact it is free and so user-friendly. I would probably agree to pay a fee so that I could help to support the facilities needed to recycle e-waste, but I don't know if others would, and I think the main purpose of this idea is to keep e-waste out of landfills.
A	It is vital to encourage individuals to recycle. The fee should be minimal to encourage a high rate of participation.

Cat	Comments
A	It would be fair to charge a fee to companies that replace equipment regularly and then use it as a tax write off.
A	Keep the fee small enough to encourage people to comply.
A	Make it minimal.
A	Must be affordable and justifiable
A	No fee for first item type (computer monitor, printer, peripheral, stereo, TV, etc.) per household per year - additional items should have fee appended
A	Nominal fee -- you need to encourage people to do this instead of just dumping them somewhere
A	Not too high where it will break people though
A	ONLY for monitors and other components which have lead in them.
A	Reasonable for the average person to afford or the program won't work anyway, maybe donations, what you, as a family can afford.
A	Should keep the fee as low as possible
A	Should not be so high as to discourage use
A	Should try to keep the fee nominal.
A	The environmental fee should not exceed two percent of the retail value of the product.
A	The fee would have to be very low to be accepted by consumers.
A	The issue is what should the fee be? If the public can afford the device, they can afford the disposal fee. Just what is necessary funding for the proper recycling/disposal of the equipment?
A	There have to be incentives; otherwise people will not pay to recycle.
B	As consumers, Albertans and Canadians we pay enough money to use the products just to get along in our society - must we also pay to get rid of them. Why don't you have the producers of electronics come up with something on their bill?
B	Fee should be split between the producers, middleman, retailer, consumer.
B	Industry should also pick up some of the bill.
B	Keep government out of process other than a role as enforcer. Make the producers of toxic waste responsible for all aspects of cradle to death management of their product.
B	Manufacturer should be responsible for the final end use of the product (full life cycle responsibility). Consumer would pay in part at time of purchase, but should not be charged an environmental fee in order to recycle - the manufacturer should pay.
B	Product manufacturers also need to be included in the fee program to encourage them to make products that are more environmentally friendly, i.e. that can be recycled.
B	The end user should not be the only one to pay for recycling. End user already has to deal with over packaged materials and is responsible for recycling the packaging.
B	The environment fee should be charged to the manufacturer of the product and while many manufactures may in turn charge this to the distributor and/or consumer, it MAY influence quality workmanship (i.e. the products will last longer and/or easily upgraded therefore will not be readily disposable)
B	Yes a fee should be charged, but it's not clear to whom - I suggest the company.
C	An environmental fee should be added when purchasing the products and a small percentage is refundable when recycling it. The fee added to the product should be based on the type of product it is and the degree of difficulty in recycling it in whole or in part. This would provide more incentive for recycling.
C	As long as it is at the purchase end. If put on the disposal end people will be reluctant to use the system.
C	As long as the fee is front end loaded (built into the price of the product) I agree. An environmental fee charged at the disposal site would not be as well received by the general public.
C	Charge should be added in at time of purchase.
C	Collected at the purchase level not the collection level

Cat	Comments
C	Create a program with a no cycling fee at the purchase of the item. This is a tax other wise.
C	Do it on sale not disposal
C	Fee should be charged on new products only, at the retail level.
C	However, the program still needs to promote recycling electronic items rather than promoting ordinary landfill disposal. The fee could be included in the purchase of items that will be more commonly recycled.
C	The financial burden should be carried when the item is purchased. Those that can afford to purchase new, can afford to pay (what would be a small cost relative to purchase cost) for its proper disposal
C	To make the program the most efficient and user friendly I would suggest no environmental fee for the consumer, but a fee for retailers that would not participate in the program, if their location would be used as recycle drop off.
D	A fee should only be charged if it is used solely for the purpose of the program it should not go into a "general" government fund
D	A reasonable fee would be agreeable, but steps need to be taken so that monies collected are used for the purpose that they are taken for.
D	Again, another money grab. just like this new stupid uplift on the MP3 players that is 'costing' the music industry millions of dollars. PLEASE!!! For one thing, the music being pirated is already making these musicians more money than they are worth. Second, how could anyone be reassured that the money is being distributed appropriately? You don't. Take the gas tax as another example. Is the appropriate proportion of dollars going back into the construction/maintenance of roads? NO!!! How about the GST? I rest my case.
D	Again, strict monitoring of fees collected, so it does not go towards some wasteful venture or pocket the collectors of fees or administrators (private companies) of the program.
D	All monies collected must be spent within the next calendar year and no rules put in place with how much money can be hidden away before it must be spent.
D	Any fee should not be used outside of the program itself (just collection and disposal costs - no r&d program.
D	As long as the fee is actually used for the program and is reasonable
D	Be sure that the fee is actually used for the purpose it is collected, not dumped in to general revenues.
D	I agree as long as the fee goes toward creating and sustaining a program that really does re-use/re-cycle most of the parts. Initially, a portion of the money may need to go toward research into ways the parts could be re-used. It won't work if the products are only re-shuffled to a site other than the landfill.
D	I am concerned that the money collected in the program will be wasted in a government slush fund rather than being reserved for the recycling. I understand that the money collected for the tire recycling does not go directly to recycling tires.
D	If the government charges a fee for this service please do not spend the money on telling us how well it works. We do not have a choice on paying the fee for tires but the government insist on telling what a good job they are doing. Spend the money to reduce the cost of the program.
D	If this is going to cost money (as in a surcharge) at either the time of buying an electrical device or of deposing it, I don't want this money wasted. I want it to really be used for the stated purpose. I want to see on the government web site, an account of money coming in and how it is used to administer this program.
D	It's probably necessary but my only concerns are reasonable pricing and also the impact adding a cost that only applies in one jurisdiction will have on sales. For example - a $50 addition to a 500.00 item would place a 10% price differential to a product purchased in another jurisdiction that did not have this cost. Internet sales and cross border purchases, both provincial and international would have to be considered. Self policing, i.e. requiring sellers from other jurisdictions to add this cost of sales in our jurisdiction will not work. In other words, my feeling is make it a national program (like bottle fees, which I believe a Provincial but fairly consistent nationally) or don't put it in place at all. Collect the necessary fees from general revenues.

Cat	Comments
D	If the recycling fee is added to the product, money will be immediately available for the recycling process.
D	It should be on a sliding scale and so that as the program starts to generate revenue from recycled products it reduces the fees charged
D	Make the fee visible, ensure I am not "double dipped" - i.e. charged at point of purchase AND point of disposal.
D	Only if it will go directly and FULLY to the collectors and recyclers. Don't want another board set up to advertise these things to me with my money.
D	So long as the fee is put into a separate fund (not general revenue), there is regular accounting as to the fees received and the what the fees are used for and so long as the fee is adjusted from time to time to reflect actual costs. The fee should not be used for promotional or propaganda purposes - it should cover only the net costs of recycling the products.
D	Strong disagreement if this is handled as poorly as the tire program. Surpluses are not acceptable in these programs so start low & raise it later if necessary.
D	To start the program, but not for years as with tires. If it's not profitable within 2 years don't initiate it.
E	If the equipment was donated to a recycling program for the poor then a rebate could be offered.
E	If well planned and promoted, this program should not cost anything. In fact, it could be a fund raiser for non-profit organizations. Instead of charging to recycle, charge them to dump it! If I knew I could take my old computer to a recycle centre for nothing, but it would cost $ to dump it, guess what I would do?
E	In order to allow small business the chance to remain competitive, I believe a waver should be granted to small business or that the fee should be based net yearly income from the sale of new components. A waver of fee should also be considered for those business which do sell refurbished equipment as a day to day business. By selling refurbished computer systems, laptops, printers and monitors for instance we are keeping such components from becoming part of the waste problem.
E	Make it more expensive to put these things in the landfills. Don't be light handed about fines for those dumping old electronics in landfills.
E	My understanding of reports on recycle programs of computer products in the states is that they make a profit on the precious metals they can reclaim from the devices.
E	The best motivator is a cash back system in the fee. For example if an environmental fee is set at $10 for a TV, the consumer should receive $5 back. The formula used by bottle depots works very well. The tire and oil fees with no cash back does not work to convince individuals to participate.
E	The environmental fee should be on the basis of returned product and coupled with a retailers/suppliers incentives to buy.
E	There should be a cash incentive for the public to bring the e-waste for recycling, or they'll dump it
E	There should be an indication at the other end of the products life that this product was recycled therefore reducing waste.
E	There should either be no fee to recycle e-waste, or an initial free drop off period (limited time) to jump-start the program and encourage collection of these materials.
E	What is the fee? How would it encourage consumers to purchase such items? Is there a benefit to the consumer when they return an item to the program for recycling?
F	As a company which goes through many electronic devices over a period of one year a nominal fee should not be a problem if it prevents these devices from ending up in a landfill. As a consumer who purchases electronic devices, I would not be encouraged, however, to use a recycling program if it charges a fee if I could simply throw out my electronic devices with my trash with no retribution.
F	Blanket recycling fees are seldom effective in covering the costs, and simply drive up the retail price for consumers & businesses
F	Edmonton has demonstrated the best approach for recycling. The tire recycling administration is a mismanaged program, and we don't need another program to audit and spend money on administration fees.

Cat	Comments
F	Not if products are to be used for schools or non profit organizations.
F	I think the consumer should not initially pay a fee, let the program operate for 3 to 5 years and then re-evaluate to determine if a disposal fee should be introduced.
F	If at all possible, no fees should be charged but as I said before, private industry should be encouraged to make a profit from the goods without charging consumers a surcharge.
F	Monies would be received from the program selling/recycling the items that are collected. Charging an environmental fee can be a deterrent to using the program. History: The tire recycling fee hasn't eliminated the illegal dumping of tires.
F	There is going to be an allocated amount passed by the government anyways. It should not cost to drop off a used computer, by any means. Possibly the cost of administration only.
F	This will distort the economics of electronic devices in Alberta compared to anywhere else.
F	This would deter waste collecting as people who are giving something away should not have to pay.
F	Very strongly disagree. This will promote littering- and we pay enough hidden taxes already.
F	We already pay enough taxes (fees). Trying to do something good for the environment should not cost money, especially for the low income people. Money for the recycling companies would be made from reselling the products they received. If one company had old but good equipment and another company wanted to upgrade there should be no 'fee'. Price would be decided by the two parties involved. I thought the idea was to help clean up landfills and not put more money into the hands of the government and extremely rich.
G	A fee per item depending on the amount of environmentally-hazardous emissions that are present in the product.
G	Environmental fees are a necessary policy to inform consumers about the environmental dangers associated with the consumer products we buy. Not only should electronic equipment be assessed fees, but other types of products should as well that contain excess packaging (like food stuffs etc.)
G	I feel the fee should cover all products that contain hazardous materials. i.e.(monitors, televisions) Also products that are expensive to E-Cycle such as ink jet printers.
G	If people can afford to purchase these electronic components we should be able to pay for their proper disposal to protect our environment! This proposed program is much needed and overdue....
G	If the fee is required in order for these products to be recycled or properly disposed of, then I agree.
G	The fee should be in proportion to the size of the item and the amount of hazardous material in it.
G	The fee should be reflective of the cost to reuse/recycle the product.
G	We tolerate the tire tax just fine. Durable goods and electronics that can be recycled should be no different.
O	Again the system development has to be such that it is used from 95% to 100% of the time. It should be made illegal to put electronic equipment in landfills.
O	Depends on the percentage of the fee to the cost of purchasing the product.
O	Rather than have an upfront fee when the item is purchased, why not have a fee payable at the disposal or collection point?
O	The people who use this program should be charged more then the people who have no electronic waste.
O	The recoverable precious metals found in CPUs, cell phone and other components could be used to fund the program.
O	This idea was tried with tires and too many are not actually being used. The good intentions have not reaped the benefits yet. The progress is too slow. Uses for these recycled products should be part of the program.

HISTORIC/ORPHAN

The fee formula should be sufficient to cover historic and orphan products.

# of Comments	Category	Description
17	A	Agree that fees should cover historic items
6	B	Initially, then re-evaluated
25	C	Disagree
6	D	Not sure
6	O	Other
60		TOTAL

Cat	Comments
A	Again, keep it reasonable. These products already cost enough!
A	As long as it is determined that the cost of recovering these products from the land fill or other storage is cost effective
A	Fees should be structured based upon size and "toxicity" - a small fee for small handheld items, a medium fee for items that a person could easily lift and larger fee for larger items
A	Historic – agree
A	Historic and orphans: I'm in the I.T. industry, this is a larger problem than you think! Low cost, easy to understand and administrate is going to be key.
A	I agree that this program needs to be established to successfully mitigate any future contamination in landfills. The government will have some costs in establishing this program, I would hope costs could be absorbed by the province in the implementation of this policy.
A	I think that this fee formula should only be applied to orphan products.
A	I think the fee should apply to existing stock materials. All companies do an annual inventory and I think this schedule should set the bench-mark. Companies that no longer exist are most likely found by another name.
A	If the vision of the program is to be environmentally responsible, then I think that it is important to take ownership of all products.
A	Not clear why it is necessary to include companies that no longer exist here. Is this not a fund that goes into one pot for reuse and recycling activities?
A	Should be handled in the same way as appliances are handled at the eco-station. A fee is charged when the item is dropped off.
A	The fee should be uniform within a product category - i.e. one fee for cell phones, regardless of make, age, value, etc.
A	The system should recover all electronics regardless of age or brand name.
A	To an extent-extensive recovery of old products would cost a heck of a lot of money. I would say what is more easily accessible to recover should be recovered. Basically, yes, but within a limit.
A	We need to clean up the mistakes of the past as well as looking to the future.
A	When historic or orphan products are brought to a recycling station, perhaps an individual fee could be charged for those items.
A	Would have to develop a separate fee formula for historic and orphan products, very difficult to gauge.
B	As long as it is not too high initially and is reviewed periodically, perhaps on an annual basis.
B	As the project progresses this fee can be dropped when these "historic" e-waste materials have been rounded up.
B	Only if the program is effective in recycling the historic material, and only for as long as is necessary for the historic items.

Cat	Comments
B	Cover those historic and orphans, then phase out the high level fee over time.
B	It should be only a small proportion, because over time the stockpile will reduce, but it appears the fees never reduce making consumers sceptical.
B	Then the program will need to be vetted to the public as a tiered system. First to handle backlog, then when funding in place it will be re-evaluated.
C	An all-encompassing fee formula is not realistic.
C	At this point in time I am hesitant to have a fee attached to such a program. There are environmental fees already placed on some beverage containers, i.e. milk cartons (not the plastic jugs) and where does that money go to. These items just end up in landfills. Who gets the fee?? Would this be the same thing?
C	Because it unfairly penalizes present suppliers for the sins of the past.
C	Depends on costs and the extent of the products in this state - taxpayers and consumers should not be underwriting the costs of companies or subsidize their clean-up.
C	Go back into the past for collection? Yes, please! Can you reach further into my wallet and take the allowance I am planning to give my great, great, grandchildren. I'm sure they will be on welfare if more programs like this go ahead. The government will be back in deficit...
C	How can you charge an entity that no longer exists? I don't believe that this program should cover historic costs; this cost would be large, and consumers would take a negative view of Government taking more of their money. Consumers will be drawn to less costly mechanism of discarding their electronics (i.e. dumpsters, landfills, ditches).
C	How could that possibly be determined accurately
C	I believe in paying for what I use. Dumping of waste and company's going bankrupt and CEO's and board members still being rich is one problem that I do not think the government should encourage. The program might mean well but its just another O well some else will clean up after we have made our money.
C	I disagree mostly because I am not sure exactly what that means.
C	I feel that although companies should be "mandated" by the government already to recycle "everything" the one's that have gone out of business already should be picked up only -past "individual" consumers should not be back taxed - only bit "for profit" companies
C	I think it would be very difficult to cover all historic materials. The cost could be slightly higher than it would take to pay for the recycling of the single item - this "extra" could be used towards some historic recycling/re-use systems.
C	If we are going with a User fee - then it should be attached to products purchased once the system is in place – but that money can be used to recycle products currently in the system - unless there are already large stockpiles of the waste - then extra money will be needed for this. We can assume electronic waste, recycling efficiency and recycled end products are only going to increase. Each year people will have more e-waste in their homes and we will only run out of money if electronic waste disappears completely (probably won't happen for a while, if ever). If you pay for the recycling when you purchase the product, orphan products won't be an issue (I am assuming it won't be HP and IBM that are doing the recycling of their products but another company that takes all kinds). Hope that all makes sense.
C	Money, Money, Money. You guys have got one track. There are people who pay to do this.
C	No fees- everyone is sick of fees!
C	No Fees! No Fees! No Fees! Alternate stream at the dump!!!!!!
C	Not right now, last on the list as required. Maybe if innovative ways are found to make the product "recoverable". Make a product that will make a profit.
C	Orphan – disagree
C	Preferably, no. Perhaps corporate sponsorship could cover retroactive costs. Combined with a public awareness campaign, this sponsorship could provide significant exposure (and therefore benefits) to potential sponsors (i.e. Future Shop, Radio Shack, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Apple)

Cat	Comments
C	Since this is new funding, it should NOT be historic.
C	Products already in possession by the consumer should be "grandfathered" and free to deposit at recycling depots.
C	The fee should be charged to business's who upgrade far more frequently than private homes do. The fee should be hidden from private consumers IF you have to charge them a fee (which I am strongly against)
C	The government should pay for the start-up and only collect environmental fees on new materials.
C	The place to start is to charge back the manufacturers, and reward them for building products which are more easily recycled.
C	There should not be a fee.
C	This would just be a cash cow that would never be cut back to reflect current products. Chrétien has shown us how that can be done. I don't trust government to keep their word. Once people have extra cash, they keep it.
D	Don't understand question
D	I don't understand this point.
D	Is it the case that companies that have ceased to produce a product or have been absorbed by other companies are no longer responsible for their product?
D	It's not clear why so-called "orphan products" need to be considered separately from non-orphaned products. If the company no longer exists, the fee would still have already been collected when the product was first sold, so the fee is still available to cover the cost of the recycling of the product.
D	Not sure
D	Not sure about this one? Since it's for the greater good, I think that's appropriate
O	Again, program success has to be considered when developing a fee formula.
O	Give them a tax incentive for 10 years and then let them compete.
O	Not to let people off the hook for cleanup fees, companies come and go but the principles still need to be responsible.
O	This question sounds like Alberta Environment has already made up its mind to charge consumers. See previous question. Will the department listen to comments?
O	Why should electronics equipment be singled out? I believe that the government of Alberta should encourage recycling in all waste products, starting with a proper curb recycling program similar to those in Ontario.
O	You can not control the consumers recycle habits by putting a fee on them, but you can control the retail/business with.

APPROPRIATE AMOUNT

If an environmental fee was added to the price of a new desktop computer, what do you think would be an appropriate amount for this fee?

# of Comments	Category	Description
28	A	Depends on cost to recycle/size of item/cost of item
13	B	Disagree with front end fee
8	C	Concerns and recommendations regarding collection and administration
9	D	Keep to a minimum
9	O	Other
67		TOTAL

Cat	Comments
	Again, depending on size, accessories, etc. CPU could be $10, monitor $12. keyboard w/w/out mouse $5
A	Depends on the cost of recycling the computer.
A	Depends on the scope of the recycling effort
A	Desktop computers can be purchased in components so would each component have an environmental fee.
A	Desktop PC @ $1000 X 2% = $20. Fee could be higher for higher cost systems. I would agree to an additional 2-3% (max 5% total) if it was in the form of a returnable deposit. The deposit amount would have to be a flat rate, not a percentage, but the rate would be based on 2-3% of the approximate median retail price for the product category.
A	Enough to ensure full environmental impact of product is covered. Will act as incentive to build less troublesome consumer products.
A	Fees should be set at a percentage of the cost of the electronic equipment. A flat rate would not be fair.
A	How much is tire tax? $4 for each tire worth up to $100? That would be 4%. A computer is $1000 to 2000, and $4 to 8 would be the same range. Don't make it higher than the GST!
A	However much it costs to recycle the product. I would expect this to be re-evaluated often (yearly).
A	I believe that the only way a fee can be developed is knowing what it really costs to recycle the equipment. If the fee formula doesn't enable those doing the recycling to be profitable, why would they do it. There also has to be a market for the products recovered from the recycling. Industry should be forced to consider recycled materials rather than using new material.
A	I believe the fee should be by component and not on a system. I have upgraded my computer, but not my monitor.
A	I think the fee should be determined by the amount of product that is in need of being recycled, for example desk tops are very available now and they constantly being upgraded so they are replaced a lot so the fee should be relatively high, around $40.
A	I would depend on the cost of the program. I think the government should contribute some of the costs perhaps through oil and gas revenue.
A	It is difficult to comment since I don't know what the actual cost of recovery but any amount over $10 seems high.
A	Less expensive items (e.g. cell phone) should have a proportionately less environmental fee.
A	Or a small percentage of the cost of the equipment (10% or less)
A	Should be based on actual costs. Not public perception of costs.
A	The cost of transporting the recycling would depend on size and weight of the item and where it had to be distributed to. Make the fee a weighted average of what it would cost to recycle all products under the program based on frequency of product purchase and turnover.

Cat	Comments
A	The fee should be adequate to cover the discrepancy in cost between recycling the materials and the cost of new materials. This way there will be a market for the recycled materials.
A	The fee should be relative to the purchase price of the computer. If a new computer costs $1000 on average, then a $40 fee is reasonable (4%).
A	The fee should cover the full life-cycle environmental costs of the product even if that is well over $40. If the manufacturer can produce a product which has a demonstratably lower environmental cost (for instance by using less or different materials), there should be a way of having a reduced environmental fee assigned to the product.
A	The fee should vary depending on the price of the computer or other product. The more expensive the item, the higher the fee.
A	This amount should be proportional to the amount of sales in the year. A small business will be selling a lot less systems as a company such as Future shop or Radio Shack for example will. Since the big name stores have stronger buying power and therefore can afford to sell at a much lower price than small business, they will inevitably sell more system than a small business and therefore should have to pay a higher fee.
A	This should be decided by you... we have no idea on the costs of recycling these products. User fee based
A	This should be determined as a compromise between the market's ability / willingness to pay and the cost of recycling the product. Since you have provided no information on the cost to recycle, I cannot provide an estimate of the appropriate fee. I could answer how much I would be willing to pay, but that is not the question that was asked.
A	What is going to cost to run the system? Surely some one has budgeted this out. That's how much it should cost not some number that makes people feel good.
A	What is the cost of recycling a desktop computer? What profits can me made from their recycling? Government needs to strike a balance in the costs of recycling vs. the profits with the consumer paying a fair fee.
A	Would have to have more information on costs of handling or disposal fees.
A	You should place fees on each computer component instead of entire computers, since some of us build them from scratch.
B	A fee should be charged at the time of drop off or at the time of exchange. Perhaps an exchange program in conjunction with businesses would be better utilized
B	As stated before, these items are extremely pricy, to further increase their cost would make them inaccessible to some folks.
B	How do you define 'desktop computer'? Is an Sparc server going to be included as one? Do I have to buy a system that is not PC or Apple to avoid this fee? It is inappropriate- calculators, VCRs, servers- all pose the same problem (namely they take up space- NOT an environmental risk) We pay taxes already- together more than %40 of income usually. Use that existing money to make a landfill specifically for electronics and allow the public to deposit and take things at will.
B	Ideally, manufacturers and not consumers should be bearing the cost of the disposition, or at least sharing in said cost. By starting to charge manufacturers a portion of the cost, one would begin to encourage environmentally responsible engineering of these products in a way that minimizes their environmental impact. There should be efforts made to address the problem earlier on in the cycle, rather than always going to the consumer at the end of the line and burdening them with yet another 'designated tax', which is how the public perceives such moves. It also starts to create the perception of 'nickel and diming' people, with different fees for oil, tires, beverage containers, where will it all end? A fee system starts to look like an easy out rather than encouraging the development of innovative, costless solutions.
B	If despite my opinion against a fee, a fee would be added to the price, the fee should be paid back to the consumer when the item is recycled at a valid e-waste location.
B	Prices for such technology is high enough and would lead to a people thinking twice before purchasing. For beverage containers, cost are low and although there is an additional fee, it is manageable (although I have since reduced consumption of these goods). Computers and such require a larger investment and having an extra cost would be a hindrance.

Cat	Comments
B	NO fees should be levied at the point of purchase, only at the point of recycling!
B	If you are serious about this, then don't charge a fee, but rather provide a couple of dollars back to the consumer when they turn in their product to be recycled.
B	I'm not clear if this is a refundable fee (I think it should be to the consumer to ensure people are not trashing them anyways...also, people are always looking for a way to make a buck, so people would be rummaging through garbage to pick out the electronic stuff, especially for $40!) - if it is, then the more expensive the more the incentive for people to return them...as I mentioned before, the companies should be paying for the actual recycling...this would be more sustainable funding than relying on computer sales...and if you consider inflation, it might be more reasonable to set it higher, since the computer might be in use for 5 years...
B	The electronics industry has enough mark ups on their products for the price they pay to produce them - it should be paid by them as a cost of doing business and not passed on to the consumer
B	This is not a recycling fee it is a tax, listen to consumers.
B	Use some of the money the government wastes, go begging and look for donations like everyone else in this society has to do instead of ramming it down the public's collective throat.
B	You're asking me to tell you that I want to be taxed.
C	Any fee would have to be added AFTER tax so that it is not included in the taxable amount...
C	As manufacturers of telecommunications electronic products, we are concerned about the scope of what you propose. After witnessing the collapse of the original oil recycling program, and seeing the original controversy surrounding the tire recycling board members, we are not thrilled with the lack of accountability to the taxpayers.
C	How might we monitor the fee if charged to the consumer through the distributor and/or manufacturer? What do we do about imported products from other countries or provinces?
C	I think educating the public on the rationale for e-recycling and the prevention of harmful metals accumulation in landfills as a result would be a key factor in encouraging the public to participate in such a program.
C	I think it should be added as a percentage of the retail cost (similar to GST), with accountability for where the money is going.
C	Need to see some proof that fee is being used responsibly and to provide the end service, not just another grab at dollars. If this could be demonstrated then may be agreeable to a fee, although minimal.
C	Part of the fee could be refundable to the consumer then if the drop point was a bottle depot people could do both at the same time
C	When the program is initiated the fees should be explained for each product e.g. $amount it takes to collect and recycle components from each product, and reflect the specific costs for each product
D	Although we all hate taxes, I would much rather see a small fee automatically added at the cash register rather than paying for recycling later on. Again, the push has to be for people to use the system; the less complications there are, the more likely the desire to participate.
D	An environmental fee that is too large could be prohibitive for small/medium businesses, schools or non-profit organizations
D	If kept in the same range as the tire fee ($4 per device) it is not an onerous charge and should not affect consumers.
D	If the electronics are to be salvaged (reused and recycled, statement taken from the "Programs Vision") that should pay for the majority of the program costs. A buyer needs to be found so the full cost of the program does not fall on the tax payers. Anything more than a few dollars would be outrageous, your scale is severely skewed insinuating a high price tag to this program. A more likeable scale would see $1-$3, $3-$5, $5-$7, $7-$10. Anything over ten dollars is out of the question (and that is even way too much), $40+ is absolutely out of the question.....
D	If the fee is needed to facilitate the program, then it should be implemented. However, it is important to keep it as low as possible. Otherwise consumers will not buy into the program.

Cat	Comments
D	It is very important to start out with a small fee...not a big fee to grab money from the tax payers as what has been happening in the past.
D	Make it a % like the GST, that way you also discourage high prices!
D	Obviously you need to charge enough to cover the costs of this program but not too much though where it will turn people off
D	The fee would have to be sufficient enough to cover the costs of recycling (which I don't know) but low enough to not discourage consumers.$10 - $20 sounds reasonable.
O	A small fee such as this adds so little to the total price of a computer, and would be so beneficial to the environment
O	An environmental fee for a computer but not for fuel or gas, that's painfully ironic
O	Given all the associated peripherals and upgrades not to mention regular promotions this really is an insignificant cost.
O	I would feel better about paying a fee for a purchased computer if it were to be recycled to the disadvantaged.....I dislike paying a fee every time I change my seasonal tires because someone thinks I am going to throw them away after 6 months of wear.
O	It would be worth it to reduce waste
O	Legislate that a product can be returned to the manufacturer at cost to the consumer. Manufacturers can recycle the materials to make new products.
O	Materials retrieved from electronics could be worth something. After all they are usually metals.
O	No information about what it might cost to recycle, just questions to establish our tolerance thresholds for fees??
O	Recycling could include donating older equipment to charity organizations, schools, etc and receiving a tax credit.

REASONABLE ACCESS

What do you consider reasonable access?

# of Comments	Category	Description
36	A	Equivalent to eco stations or bottle depots in major centres
13	B	Retail outlets should collect
25	C	Close (i.e. within 10 km or 30 minutes)
6	D	Open on holidays
31	E	Based on population/demand
8	O	Other
119		TOTAL

Cat	Comments
A	A depot or access to pickup in your community.
A	A few drop off points within a major city, such as the current eco-stations.
A	A set-up like Edmonton's Eco-Station or in locations that are easily accessible - grocery store, mall, etc.
A	An eco-station, similar to the ones in Edmonton, provide reasonable access.
A	As accessible as our current paper recycling depots.
A	Bins at depots with other recycling.
A	Co-exist with Bottle Depots to obtain the deposit or Recycling Depots without the deposit.
A	Collected at community recycling centres and/or designated drop boxes.
A	Collection points should be at all bottle depots or trailers should be at most municipal yards
A	Collection sites at Eco stations
A	Could this not be operated as the bottle return system. Or, a system whereby the environmental fee could be paid for by return of a defunct/obsolete computer/printer/etc.
A	Current container recycling depots in Calgary would be an example of 'reasonable access.'
A	Drive in - Edmonton's ECO stations are a good example
A	Drive through recycling depots (like the paints and dangerous goods) or have collection bins at major shopping malls - like ones near Superstore locations
A	Existing facilities landfills and waste transfer stations. It should not be any more of a hassle than re-cycling a Christmas tree.
A	Existing recycle depots should be fine.
A	I think the recycle depots across Edmonton represent "reasonable access."
A	Ideally collection with other recycling materials at curb side. Next choice is at bottle depots or sales points. Next choice is Eco Stations.
A	Like the bottle recycling program
A	Like where electronic waste is collected in Spruce Grove - where you take newspaper, cans, etc.
A	Local landfill with separate area for electronics.
A	Recycling centres.
A	Same access as other recycled material
A	Same as present access to landfill or temporary loading facilities
A	Should have something like bottle recycling depots - there should be a way to get some of the fee back for recycling (many of the products do have value and can be melted down to make new things)
A	Similar to community recycling drop off bins.
A	Similar to current 'Bottle Depot' locations.

Cat	Comments
A	Similar to existing landfill resources in Calgary
A	Similar to recycling centres where people drop off newspapers, cardboard etc.
A	Something similar to the City's eco station. Maybe a couple of locations in the city.
A	Something similar to the hazardous waste depots around Edmonton where items such as paint, pesticides, etc., can be deposited.
A	The City of Calgary recently had a day-long event. It was well-publicized weeks in advance, and people could drop all their items off at once. Edmonton could try with similar "collection days". Calgary also has "drive-in" recycling depots, and adding an extra bin for e-waste would probably be easiest; people there are already used to having to deliver their paper and other waste to a depot.
A	The existing Eco Stations should be able to collect this material as well
A	The local landfill or eco-station. Other options would be have an exchange program set up with businesses. (i.e. Future shop, visions, London drugs, etc.)
A	Through a drop-off point (such as Edmonton's eco-waste stations)
A	Use existing recycling depots.
B	A system where the retailer can collect the items to be recycled (such as with tires)
B	An option for drop off at a convenient location or pick up by the company.
B	Could enlist the co-operation of electronic retailers i.e. Future Shop Best buy ... could operate like tires where consumers bring in their old equipment to a retailer.
B	Drop off sites similar to the recycling bins that are easily accessible in various communities. The end user would be free to take in equipment no longer wanted. Because of cost, or small volume, some points of sale may not want to also be responsible for disposal of used equipment. This leaves consumer with responsibility and if not easily accessible it will just end up in the garbage like it already does.
B	Electronic stores.
B	Every retailer that sells e-products should also be forced to collect the e-waste again. Or.....every landfill should be able to receive e-waste.
B	It may be worthwhile to have electronic stores collect e-waste. A&B Sound does it once a year, and it works very well.
B	It would be great if some of the larger electronics retailers were willing collect the old equipment (I'd be more interested in replacing the item at that store)
B	Perhaps a monthly drop-off at a local community centre or shopping centre would work well.
B	Point of purchase makes sense, but also through venues such as bottle depots which as already well placed throughout the community and set up to handle significant volume of products.
B	Recycling stations at shopping malls would the maximum. The truth is we should have retailers participate and offer rebates to those that turn in an old computer.
B	Return it to the place of purchase.
B	Should be near shopping centres (store) where items are sold or be able to be returned to point of sale, for disposal.
C	10 km radius
C	3 places in town (and not too remote)?
C	A minimum of a collection available one day every 3 months at each rural community with a population over 2,000. In cities, a collection point available 6 days a week within a 20 minute drive.
C	Central depots within the city/community for drop-off.
C	Every community or municipality should have some type of collection point with a centralized "breakdown facility" for recovery of recyclable parts, etc.
C	In close enough proximity and with hours that would encourage the use of the collection points.
C	Nearest major centre (population >5000) or within 50km, whichever is less.

Cat	Comments
C	Location(s) that don't require a consumer to drive across the city to collection points. Consider having drop off days at malls to collect products, if collection points are few, far between.
C	No more than a 30 minute drive.
C	Public drop off points, operational 6 days per week beyond regular business hours, within city limits for urban dwellers, and similar points for rural locations.
C	Reasonable access is less than a 10 minute drive to a drop-off location.
C	Reasonable access to me would be somewhere close to where I live and use the products included in this proposed program.
C	Somewhere in the vicinity of their everyday travels that is open reasonable hours.
C	There is a collection point within 20 - 30 minutes of household or home pickup available.
C	There must at least be a drop-off point for people to send these items. Within Edmonton, systems could be left out with other recycling to be picked up, however in rural areas, there is a huge problem with not being able to access proper waste facilities at desirable times. There are a large amount of white goods abandoned in the bush because people can't drop these things off at the landfills.
C	There should be more than one collection point in the city. If it is going to take a person 45 min to drive to the other side of the city to dispose of these products, I question how many people would participate. It should be easy for people to participate. Information about the program should be readily accessible.
C	Within 10 miles.
C	Within 3 km
C	Within 30 minute drive for 80% of the population. As noted above, municipalities should also be strongly encouraged to include e-waste in their recycling streams. For products recycled through municipal recycling collection programs, any recycling deposits should accrue to the municipality.
C	Within 50 km.
C	Within a 15 minute drive
C	Within a half hour by car. Preferably near a C-train line. Perhaps in partnership with corporate partners. Signage, etc.
C	Within boundaries of cities.
C	Within commuting distance to a major city and/or major rural centre
C	Within the two major cities they should be close to a main entry or exit point, e.g. North, West, South; Central Alberta, Red Deer off Highway 2; North-west Alberta, Lac la Biche or Athabasca and Ft McMurray; North-East, Grande Prairie; Southern Alberta, Medicine Hat or Lethbridge.
D	A minimum of a collection available one day every 3 months at each rural community with a population over 2,000. In cities, a collection point available 6 days a week within a 20 minute drive.
D	Hours should include weekends or evenings for those who work.
D	It also includes a location which has reasonable operating hours, not just 9-5 during the weekdays. In St. Albert, the bottle depot is open in the evenings, Saturday as well as a couple of hours on a Sunday. To make consumers participate, the infrastructure has to be up and running before the program is launched - I assume province-wide?
D	Public drop off points, operational 6 days per week beyond regular business hours, within city limits for urban dwellers, and similar points for rural locations.
D	They should be open at least until six on weekdays with even later hours at least one day and on weekends and preferably not further than an hour's drive.
D	Unlike the ECO station in South Edmonton, it should be open on Sundays.
E	1-2 per municipality/region depending on size. 2 for Calgary, Edmonton. 1 for remaining cities and regions.
E	2-3 Sites in Edmonton would be sufficient, they do not have to be new sites, but perhaps added on to the existing ECO Stations.

Cat	Comments
E	5-10 locations throughout large centres. Rural centers can combine with other recycling depots.
E	A city like Airdrie has a "Recycle Depot" which is ideal for this. But Calgary may require 5 or 6 centers. It should depend on population.
E	A couple of points in a city like Edmonton, maybe one in smaller cities
E	A minimum of one collection site in each city and large town.
E	All larger centres (over 20,000-30,000 people) need collection points. If not the program would not work.
E	All urban centers (cities, towns, hamlets, etc.) should have collection points.
E	At least 2 drop off stations in the city. North and South. Or one Centrally located location.
E	At least one collection point in each quadrant of the city, or ideally like the existing recycling bins offered through the City of Calgary. You could also try to get the retailers involved in this -- they could offer to pay the fee in exchange for a trade-in by the consumer. At least initially, this could be offered as a competitive sales tactic (until all retailers starting doing it.)
E	At least one place in each quadrant of a city.
E	Collection points within the major cities for sure (at least 2 points in Calgary & Edmonton)and possibly collection points setup in smaller centres 3-4 times per year.
E	Drop off locations Mon-Fri 8:00 to 5:00. One collection point sufficient for a city the size of Lethbridge, Calgary would need several.
E	Easily accessible, well publicized, typical retail hours of operation potentially with after-hours drop-off, one location for the average city, bigger cities like Edmonton and Calgary 2-4 locations each
E	Either curb side pickup to one location in village/town, to several in large cities. Maybe handled by Toxic Waste Roundup? That way people can bring them with the once per year program.
E	For centres Edmonton and Calgary, 1 for each quadrant. For Red Deer, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, 1 per centre. All other centres with over 5000 people, 1 recycling place which would collect at certain times through the year.
E	Given the frequency of generation of e-waste, collection points don't necessarily need to be as common as bottle depots or recycling depots. Perhaps 4-6 in a major urban centre (Calgary Edmonton), 1-2 in a city like Red Deer. Within 30-60 min in rural areas?
E	In major cities, there should be 5 collection points - central (i.e. downtown), and then one centrally located in all 4 quadrants
E	In urban areas there should be drop offs at several places and maybe in rural there may be a certain day that they are picked up at a central location in the town or municipality.
E	Integrated with existing municipal facilities and with resources (e.g., money for staffing and adding spaces and storage to existing space to handle to sorting and shipping of e-waste).
E	Locations in all main cities, maybe a few options for pickup
E	Most municipalities
E	Multiple access points in the city (at least one for each quadrant of the city).
E	One depot per 50,000 - 100,000 residents
E	One facility in each town and if possible at the local landfill as well for those rural consumers.
E	Reasonable access should mean that their are enough collection points to serve the population
E	Since any reasonable program would not demand participation- collection points should be made where demand is large enough.
E	The City of Edmonton only has 2 Eco stations. For a city the size of Edmonton this is too few. The closer the stations are the more people would use them and the more successful the program.
E	Three or four collection points within each of the cities of Calgary and Edmonton, collection points in each of the cities, and maybe some of the larger towns in Alberta. The ability to have products picked up (for a reasonable fee).
E	There should be central access of 1 or more sites, which would vary by population base for each location.

Cat	Comments
E	Throughout the city in various accessible locations so as to encourage recycling. The amount of collection points in each quadrant should be based on an estimate of need and usage.
O	A controlled drop off point for all electronics.
O	Again, this will have an impact on program success. As like all other recycling, if the user pays an up front $ to cover recycling, drop off has to be reasonable. Again reasonable has a $ impact and must be part of the fee formula.
O	Regular (more than once a year) e-waste round-ups in major shopping communities (i.e. Grande Prairie, Fort McMurray, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Calgary, Med. Hat, etc.) Computer waste isn't something that is disposed of every day, or even, ever year and most people will come into a major centre for shopping needs, etc. Can also have yearly round-ups in smaller communities.
O	Rental trucks, specifically for consumer use, if item is too big to transport.
O	Several warehouses/repair centres could be also set up where people would be able to purchase used parts that they need and this would defray the costs. Or buy used equipment that still works.
O	This is no such thing as reasonable access as the present system works now. Reasonable access should be through municipalities where all things are fair and not in these associations which have their own agendas.
O	Tires are collected by some tire shops, make it obvious when either purchasing the product or the location of drop off and/or the location and date of collection.
O	Whole items must be taken and not disassembled on site.